

1H
de
s.

uctions historiques

7





€

M
me
whi
eve
to a
vinc
tent

It
that
meed
sued
wee
the
com
men
cou
ceas
to w
bec
of t
that
men
the
onec
—M
rank
McN
adv
clar
tion
enai
land
win,
in th
Till

County of Oxford--Meetings

Mr. Hincks rose and called the attention of the meeting to the act appointing District Councils, which he termed one of the best measures that ever was conceded by the crown of Great Britain to any of her colonists ; it was such as must convince every friend of his country of the liberal intentions of the Governor General.

It was known to many of the gentlemen present that he (Mr. H.) had, for months previous to the meeting of parliament, opposed the policy pursued by the late lamented nobleman; and for weeks after the meeting of parliament, he pursued the same course, but so soon as his lordship compelled such men as Draper, Ogden and other members of his government, to abandon their tory course, and join the reform ranks, all hostility ceased in his bosom; and he felt it to be his duty to withdraw from the ranks of his former friends, because those gentlemen wished to overthrow one of the most virtuous and liberal administrations that ever was established. Here the orator commenced reading the journals, and in calling over the names on the yeas and nays, he "more than once" lamented the defection of his former friends — Messrs. Baldwin and Price, who had joined the ranks of tory Cartwright, tory Sherwood, tory McNab, and tory Aylwin! — dwelt upon the great advantages of the District Council Act, and declared that no man who possessed a spark of rational liberty, but would rejoice at it; it would enable his constituents to tax the unoccupied lands of "*old Street of the Tails, and Dr. Baldwin, of Toronto,*" which had become a nuisance in the country; and he *regretted* that the tax was not THREE PENCE *per acre.* He had the highest

late representative, Mr. Alvarado, of Texas;—He would now endeavour to repeat the *closing speech* of Mr. Hincks:—that he had boasted of his patriotism and his love of his country, and that he had the unblushing effrontery to do so in order to serve himself by the popularity which he gained.—He had told you of the boons of the great benefits the country would derive from the execution of the *unjust* council act, which Mr. Baldwin had introduced into the HOUSE OF COMMONS; but he had not told you of the *terrible* evils which it had in store for us.—He (Mr. C.) could assure them that he had not read the act, nor had he even heard of it until he heard of the terms of the *negotiations* between Mr. Baldwin; for he believed it to be a *secret* as Mr. H. had represented, namely, that it was to tax the *unoccupied lands* of such number as to pay off the debts of the falls, and Dr. Baldwin, of course, knew what, gentlemen, was his astonishment when he read the odious—the infamous—document this morning, and found it to be, not an act for taxing the *unoccupied lands* of the province, but an act for confiscating the *unoccupied lands* of the province, and certain operation, the whole object being to unfortunate widows and orphans.

All the servants of the council were to be appointed by the Ex- pleasure—so that any servant members with impunity for they can him. In the next place this dark Hinch prevents you from electing matters not how great his acquire-

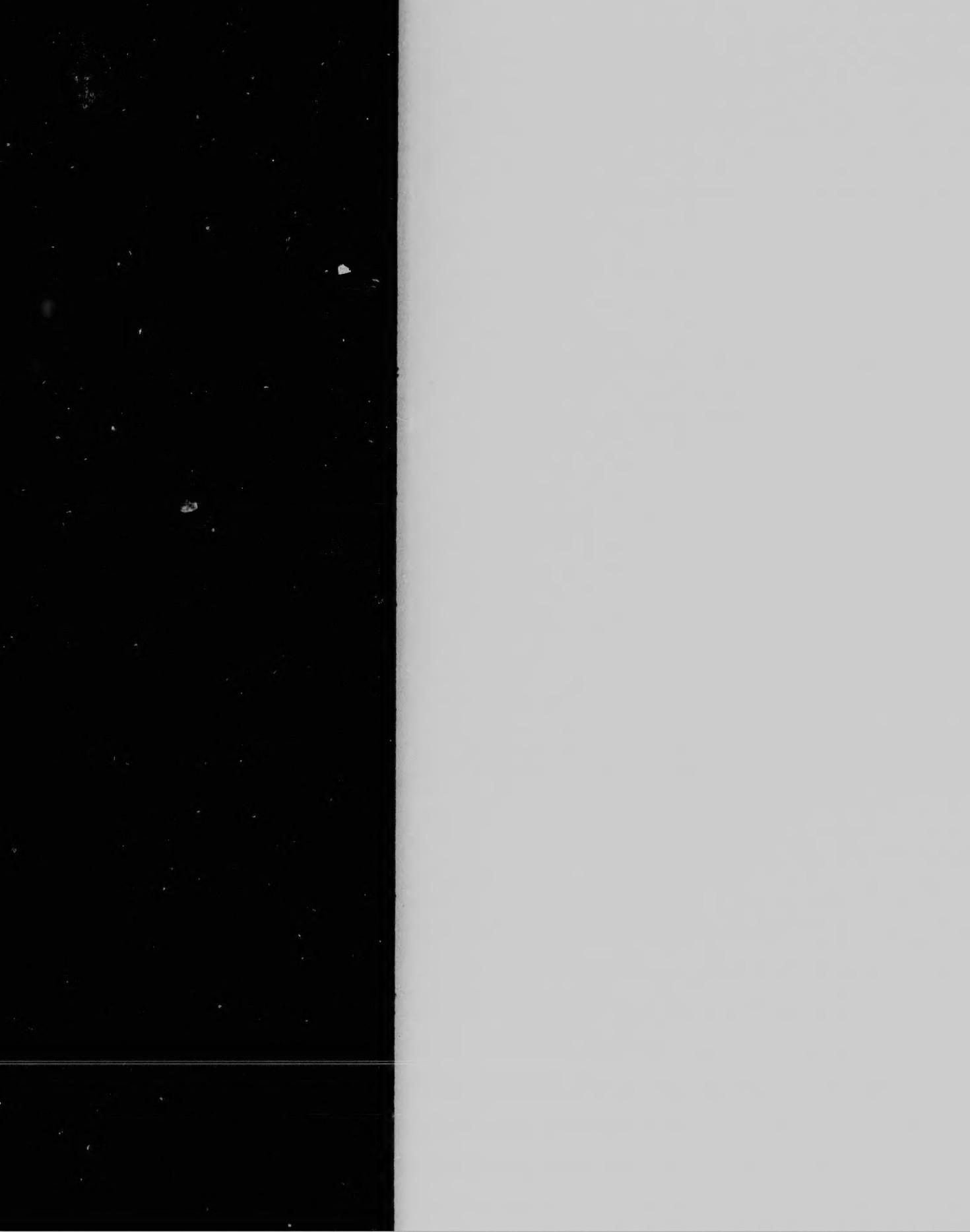
ings at Blenheim & Burford

Alway, who resided in erecting toll gates upon any, or all the roads in your district ; and they are not bound to improve the roads upon which such toll gates shall be erected. So gentlemen, you must now perceive that gentleman had erected. That this darling offspring of *your* virtuous Reform party to convene you in Parliament, and liberal, and enlightened, and by the foulest deception, Responsible Government, makes you, as if by such he so justly merited, magic, a tax gathering and a tax devouring boons conferred, and the community. (Here, Mr. Hincks, cried, "the people would enjoy from this ple can prevent the evil you point out by a proper Baldwin called A MON- selection.") Yes, said Mr. C. and he trusted they told you of the manifold would guard against the evil. But as they were here for tip deluded people deceived in their selection of you, may they not ure themeting, that he be again deceived by the return of like greedy r had he any curiosity to expectants to the council?

the term given to it by They were deceived, grievously deceived, believed it to be an act such when they selected an apostate to represent their ed, namely, an act for tax- interests. (Here, Mr. Hincks, rose and cried out of such men as old Street "Mr. Carey: gentlemen, Mr. Carey voted for the Baldwin, of Toronto." But, tories at the Municipal election, and he it was that was astonishment when he drove Mr. Baldwin from the city." (great laugh- infamous—the deceptive ter.) Mr. Carey said he would not complain of and found it not to be an the interruption; it was true, that he did use we had foully described every means in his power to defeat Mr. B. in the noccupied lands of the city. And why? because Mr. Baldwin, had, in confiscating, by a slow his opinion, abandoned his former principles. At whole of the lands of the the city election he (Mr.C.) voted for 4 candidates, orphans.

the council, except one, the despotic policy that was then pursued; he y the Executive during did not vote for them on account of party, and servant may insult the Mr. H. knew that he (Mr. C.) in opposing the or they cannot discharge dripping-pan candidates, was sacrificing his own his darling child of Mr. and his family's interest. There was no man on electing any man, it could have entertained a higher respect for Mr. s acquirements may be Baldwin than he As a lawyer a gentleman a





acceptance
to parname

The act v
its operatio
hundred in
it. If Mr.
be a hypoc
told you th
occupied lan
that you can
old Street,
Toronto, b
their wild l
own lands,
Carey, wou
exposed thi
men, that y
lands of Str
ing, you mu
may tax the
and, if they
of the tax-g
food and ra
be seized a
deny the tr
cause he da

The 40th
the whole o
tax, and thi
man except
tool of the c
Mr. Hinck
steady sup
paced tool o
Draper, und
tion, that h

All knew t
tell them th

ceptance of office, you would again return him, for a time it would appear as if all the Re-
publicans were arrayed against the bill. But when

The act was unjust in principle, and cruel in operation. They could not find one man in a hundred in this province, capable of explaining

If Mr. Hincks understands this act, he must be a hypocrite of the basest stamp; for he has told you that the tax would fall *only* upon the *unoccupied lands* in this province. He may tell you that you can tax "those nuisances"—the lands of H Street, of the Falls, and of Dr. Baldwin, of Toronto, but he did not tell you that, in taxing their wild lands, you must tax the whole of your own lands, improved as well as wild. He, Mr. ~~rev.~~ would ask Mr. Hincks why he had not proposed this part of the act. It was true, gentlemen, that you have a power by this act, to tax the lands of Street and Baldwin. But mind, in so doing, you must tax the whole of your own. You may tax the lands of the widows and the orphans, and, if they cannot find funds to meet the demands of the tax-gatherer, their beds and blankets, their food and raiment, or their cattle and horses, will be seized and sold for the amount. Will Mr. Hincks deny the truth of this assertion? He will not, because he dares not.

The 40th clause of this deceptive act protects the whole of the Canada Company's lands from the tax, and this clause is so nicely worded, that no man except one in the secrets of "the cabinet," a fool of the cabinet, or a lawyer, can understand it. Mr. Hincks, as a member of Assembly—as a ready supporter of this act; and as a *thorough-bred tool* of the *new Reformer*, Attorney General of the paper, understands it; but so great is his corruption, that he will not explain it to you.

All knew the Canada Company; and he would tell them that their lands are wholly exempted by

for a time it would appear as if all the Ref
were arrayed against the bill. But when
stated by a friend of Lord Sydenham, the
character of his Lordship was involved in
measure; and that his Lordship, as a public
man, must stand or fall by the issue, they thought
it wise, in order to avoid a collision with his
Lordship, which would lead to a dissolution of
the house, to withdraw their opposition to the
bill. They had a choice of two evils, namely, to support
the measure which would bring on a dissolution
and place the Tories in power, or to oppose
the measure in order to retain power in the
hands, and keep the Tories out of office.

Mr. Carter asked the meeting what they now thought of the Reformers in the Assembly? Were they not a disgrace to the country? Of all men, and of all parties in this deluded country there were none so loathing to him as the "Reformers" of Canada. Mr. Hincks, goaded by the stings of a guilty conscience or a mild castigation, has "let the cat out of the bag"; and we could now decide between his conduct and that of Baldwin, Rose, and Aylwin. He admits that he and all his Reform party were compelled, in order to avoid a dissolution of, if not to rotten, the most talentless parliament that was ever called in this province, or in Upper or Lower Canada, to sanction a system of oppression and confiscation, in order to secure office for themselves. Was not this responsible government with a vengeance? The people of this reform country had been struggling for responsible government; and they now found from the statement of their member, that a large majority of the self-styled reformers in the Assembly, were mere slaves in the hands of the Executive; that instead of the officers of government being responsible, for their acts to the members, the members were responsible, and had become slaves to the servants of the crown. Mr. Hincks has stated, that the people of this province have more liberty than the people of the great Republic. He did not know what sort of liberty the citizens of the United States were in possession of, but he did know that the people of this Province were more degraded than the people of any other in British North America. Their late constitution, (1791) perfected by the most enlightened statesman that ever sised in the councils of the British nation, has been wholly consent swept away; and the only reason assigned for this

ll the Reformers
ut when it was
enham, that the
involved in the
as a public man.
ey thought it ad-
on with his Lord-
s solution of the
ition to the bill,
amely, to oppose
on a dissolution
or support the
ver in their own
of office.

now thought of the
not a disgrace to the
this deluded country;
Reformers" of Upper
of a guilty conscience,
of the bag;" and they
that of Baldwin, and
all his Reform friends
tion of, if not the most
was ever convened in
da, to sanction this act
secure office for them-
ent with a vengeance?
een struggling for years
found from the state-
y of the self-styled re-
s in the hands of the
government being res-
members were respons-
nts of the crown; yet,
this province possessed
republic. He (Mr. C.)
ens of the United States
nt the people of this
le of any other colony
stitution, (the act of
atesman that ever pre-
has been without your
assigned for this act of

then, in the first place, he should descend and meet the orator with his own weapons. Mr. Hincks wished to fasten on him an act of corruption for having published Mr. Sherwood's address.—This, as a charge of corruption, comes with a very bad grace from the would-be hero whose first performance on the political boards of Toronto, was in the capacity of a degraded tool to Alderman George Gurnet. Yes, gentlemen, Mr. Hincks, was the hired hench of Mr. Gurnet; he went through the city procuring signatures to a petition against the return of Dr. Morrison, Harper, Doel, and Wm. Ketchum. Was not this conduct disgraceful in the extreme? (Cries of yes, yes.) Aye, gentlemen, and so was Mr. Gurnet's for having accepted of the services of such a man. Mr. Hincks tells you that the late Governor was a friend to liberty. He (Mr. C.) was averse to war with the living; and he should regret by any expression, to wound the feelings of the friends of the deceased. He opposed the policy of the late Governor General at a time when he (Mr. C.) stood in need of his aid—when that aid was offered—and when it would have been of service to him; and he did so because the policy pursued was, in his opinion, a violation of the constitutions of Great Britain and the Canadas. But, as Mr. Hincks had forced the question upon him, he would ask him to produce acts in support of the liberal and virtuous policy spoken of? Where were they to be found? Was it in taxing the people £83,000 a year without their consent or knowledge? Was it in this Council Act, which was forced, as appeared by Mr. Hincks' own words, down the throats of the slaves and knaves in the Assembly; and which enabled a corrupt Council to treble the taxes of the minors—the widows and the orphans, whilst it shielded the lands of the Canada Company from the payment of a farthing? Was it in the curtailment of the numbers for counties, and the establishment of rotten boroughs? Or was it in the open and undisguised tampering with elections? This last charge was preferred by Mr. H. against the late Governor; but then there was no hope of his obtaining office by trading in your liberties. He, however, could not but approve of some part of his policy; he was sure every man would be satisfied with the retirement of Macmahon from the House, and the elevation of Mr. Harrison—a man who would, were he in the humble situation in which he (Mr. C.) stood—or in that of a soldier in the ranks, or a tar at the helm, be found a man of honour and a gentleman.

[Here Mr. H. said that all governments used like means to secure seats for their supporters.]

But he would now assert, and he desired the orator to deny it, that Mr. Hincks had told him "more than once," that the late Governor General was the greatest despot—the greatest tyrant that ever commanded in a British Province; and he told him too,

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscures par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires | |

[PRINTED EPHEMERA] 1 SHEET [4]P.

DISTORTION OF PRINT MAY RESULT FROM CREASED PAGES.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X

14X

18X

22X

26X

30X

12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

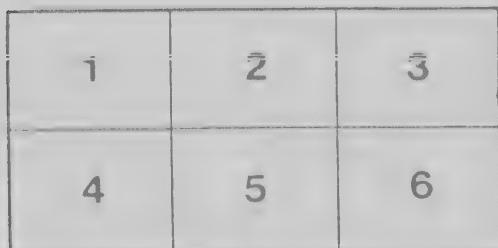
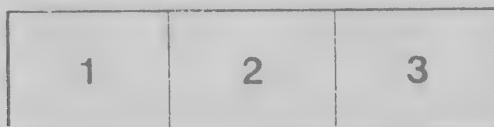
Metropolitan Toronto Library
Canadian History Department

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▽ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Metropolitan Toronto Library
Canadian History Department

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▽ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

nit grâce à la

orary
ment

reproduites avec le
de la condition et
filmé, et en
s du contrat de

nt la couverture en
és en commençant
nant soit par la
ne empreinte
soit par le second
tres exemplaires
mençant par la
ne empreinte
et en terminant par
une telle

paraîtra sur la
crofiche, selon le
A SUIVRE", le

x, etc., peuvent être
n différents.
grand pour être
est filmé à partir
de gauche à droite,
le nombre
rammes suivants

1
2
3





win,
in the
will
respo
but r
and
houn
MON
the c
had a
been
ble C
havit
of co
subj
much
the U
he w
posse
great
the I

Mr
istrat
and
the S
Req
Bald
—ha
Cart
woul
if the
more
but a
to too
had i
would
done

M
had
Hinc
lead
hear
of th
at th

...*and the Bank bill.*—*Mr. Baldwin, of Toronto;*" which had become a nuisance in the country; and he regretted that the tax was not THREE PENCE *per acre*. He had the highest respect for Mr. Robert Baldwin, but he could not but regret that this act, which went to confer such *privileges* by him, in the House of Assembly—A MONSTER. All knew his [Mr. H.'s] exertions in the cause of public liberty, all knew the claim he had upon the gratitude of the country for having been a chief instrument in establishing Responsible Government; and he was now rejoiced in having it in his power to assert, without the fear of contradiction, that the liberty enjoyed by the subjects of Her Majesty in this province, was much greater than that enjoyed by the citizens of the United States. (Hear him, hear him.) Yes, he would insist that the people of this province possessed more liberty than the citizens of the great republic where the chief magistrate *reigned* the Bank bill.

Mr. H. boasted of the purity of the late administration and the patriotism of himself and his new and highly respectable allies, for having passed the School bill, the Militia bill, and the Court of Requests bill. He again lamented that Mr. R. Baldwin, who called the council bill a MONSTER — had joined the tory ranks and supported tory Cartwright, of Kingston, who declared that he would sell his property and abandon the province if the bill should become a law. He had many more subjects to introduce and remarks to make; but as Mr. Carey, who had come up from Toronto to oppose him, was now in the room, & who he had no doubt would make a speech, he (Mr. H.) would reserve further remarks until Mr. C. had done.

Mr. Carey rose and assured the meeting that he had not come up from Toronto to oppose Mr. Hincks; he knew nothing of the movements of the leading orator of the Assembly; and he had only heard the day before that Mr. H. was in that part of the country. He (Mr. C.) had left his home, at the request of the widow and orphans of their m

him. In the next place this dark
Hincks prevents you from electing
members not how great his acquirements
or the council, who is not possessed of an
estate worth £300, currency : we
ask you, Do you approve of it? No
his friends tell the electors of this country
and people of every other county in this
country, man who is not worth in lands, £300,
it to represent you in council. Do
you not consider the talents, independence of mind, or
now, gentlemen, it does not. You
who derive an honest living from
parents as mechanics, shopmen, or
our fields, that possess more talents
and more sterling honesty than some
political jugglers that have thus joined
many of your liberties. Will Mr. Hincks
the act is odious and impious? We
that there are not men toiling in your
service to him in honor, in learning, and in
life will not; and yet, by this act, he
such men shall not represent you in council
because they do not possess an estate
of £300. He (Mr. C.) would like to
know if the jugglers in the Assembly had
oped they had not had recourse to
a pocket full of money, or a fat
This clause of the act (the 11th.) induced every member who had the
country at heart, to reject the whole

... cannot disengage dropping-pain candidates, was sacrificing his own
his darling child of Mr. and his family's interest. There was no man
in electing any man, it could have entertained a higher respect for Mr.
Baldwin's acquirements may be Baldwin than he. As a lawyer, a gentleman, a
man possessed of a freehold friend, a brother, or a son, his superior could not
be found on the continent of America. He knew
it? Mr. Hincks and heard of his taking office under the late unconsti-
tutional administration, and the tutional administration, he felt as much astonished
as any in this province, that as if he had heard of a virtuous matron taking up
lands, £300, must be un- her abode in a ——— house. Mr. Baldwin
himself. Does wealth con- tarnished his character as a politician by that
of mind, or honesty? you act. Therefore, he condemned his policy, and
not. You can find men used every means in his power to defeat him in
leaving from their employ- the city. He condemned him for taking office,
opmer, or labourers in and he could not thank him for having thrown it
more talent, more virtue, up; because Mr. B. knew the policy of the cabi-
net as well before he had entered office as he did
when he withdrew from it. But, what right had
Mr. Hincks deny that Mr. Hincks—a *turncoat* of the blackest dye—to
fions? Will he tell you reproach him for having opposed Mr. Baldwin in
filling in your fields equal the city, when he himself condemns him in your
ing, and in moral worth? presence, for his "factional opposition" to this
is act, he declares, that brutal enactment? Mr. Hincks' conduct remind-
ent you in the council ed him of the viper in the fable. M. Baldwin
less an estate of the value took him when he was a stranger; a *cast off tool*
would like to know how of "the corporation of Toronto," and he warmed
nably had qualified; he him into life. And what has been the return for
recourse to a sham estate this act of humanity? Ingratitude of the black-
y, or a false certificate. est description. Has not the theme of his pro-
(the 11th.) ought to have ceedings this day been the defamation of Mr.
who had the good of the Baldwin, and the aged sire of Mr. Baldwin. He
the whole bill. has laid before you the nuisance—the lands of
vers the council to erect the father and the factional opposition of the son:
road, and compels the he has told you that Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Price
their horses, cattle, &c. abandoned the reform ranks and joined tory Cart-
How do you like this wright, tory McNab, tory Sherwood, and tory
they would find, were Aylwin; but he has not told you that he himself
pound of flesh. Mr. had joined the ranks of *war to the knife*, tory Dra-
ret that the tax was not per, tory Day, tory Ogden, tory Boswell, and the
ere. Well, here he has rest of the turncoats. He has not told you that he
have it in malt," for, al- bartered away your rights and the rights of your
t assess lands more than offspring in the hope of securing an ofhee. The
e the present assessment wages of prostitution, he rejoiced to state, were
ever to make up the re- still withheld from him; but he expected the base
four times that sum by bribe; he hoped to delude you, so that upon his





Draper, und
tion, that h

All knew
tell them th
this clause,
are authori
the lands o
intentions o
of the *unoc*
Dr. Baldwi
men cared
large annua
would not
would be
He has t
manifested
he brings
us believe
arisen from
Hincks ro
sed to man
recollectec
the Canadi
sion of the
munication
ficer of the
Company w
for all their
Carey, you
own admis
tinuing to c
to the bill
ernment, he
joins in the
He [Mr. C
conduct ; t
explained
and he now
he support
he now co

Mr. Hin
the bill wh
Mr. Carey
a meeting
at that me
canted up

aper, understands it; but so great is his corruption, that he will not explain it to you.

All knew the Canada Company; and he would tell them that their lands are wholly exempted by this clause, from the payment of the tax—that you are authorised to impose upon your own lands and the lands of all the widows and orphans in the conventions of your patriotic member; he told you the *unoccupied* lands owned by Mr. Street and Mr. Baldwin, but what of them? These gentlemen cared not a fig for the act; they possessed large annual incomes; and the payment of \$1000 could not be so much felt by either of them as \$500 would be to one of Mr. Hincks' constituents—he has told us of the factious opposition manifested by the son against the act; and he brings up the lands of the father to make believe that the son's "*factious opposition*" had arisen from SELFISH MOTIVES. [Here Mr. Hincks rose and said, that he was as much opposed to many clauses of the act as Mr. Carey; he collected that there was something said about the Canada Company's land during the discussion of the bill in the Assembly; and from a communication which he had received from an officer of the government, he had no doubt but the company would be compelled to take out deeds for all their land in a year or two.] Now said Mr. Carey, you can see your representative, by his own admission, in his true garb. Instead of continuing to condemn Mr. Baldwin for his hostility to the bill and his factious opposition to the government, he wheels round, and in your presence, ins in the condemnation of the "MONSTER." He [Mr. C.] was not satisfied with this sort of conduct; there was something yet that was not explained—something that did not meet the eye; and he now called upon the orator to explain why he supported a measure in the Assembly which he now condemns in your hearing?

Mr. Hincks said, he was as much opposed to the bill when it was brought before the house as Mr. Carey, and he was determined to resist it, but the meeting was convened by the Reform members; at that meeting some of the evils now so ably denounced upon by Mr. Carey, were discussed; and

in British North America. Their late constitution, (1791) perfected by the most enlightened statesman that sided in the councils of the British nation, has been without consent swept away; and the only reason assigned for this odious piracy was, to destroy the power of the "compact." Really, it is enough to make one's blood boil to have a nation to dwell upon the subject. The poor Africans in the Indies have been emancipated, and placed in full possession of Lower Canada by the act of 1791; the same privileges are continued to the Nova Scotians and NewBrunswicks; but you, and your fathers, and their companions, to whom the crown is indebted for the safety of this province, by one fell swoop, been stript of almost every vestige of liberty. He (Mr. C.) would ask them if any of their fathers would have truckled to Lord Sydenham, and fallen in with his measures in order to ward off a dissolution. Surely he would not have the hardihood to tell you that you would desert him for having opposed this monstrous compact? Instead of deserting him, would not you—tories and non-tories—join with me in returning him to the Assembly, to be re-elected? Yes, gentlemen, he knew we could and would do so; but he, like all political knaves, knowing that it was more profitable to soothe the feelings of a Governor than to consider the public and your children's interests, basely abandoned you, and voted for a bill which goes to oppress and enslave not only you, but the offspring of your loins.

[Here Mr. Hincks sprang up, and wildly screamed, men, gentlemen, Henry Sherwood—the greatest tory in the province, published his address in the Globe, Mr. Carey's

Gentlemen, said Mr. Carey, I am in no way astonished at your conduct, nor at the laugh excited by the littleness of your representative. You could not avoid joining in the merriment created by the speech of Mr. Hincks, his only remaining hope of shielding himself from the censure of the public opinion, being the medium which his own acts, and not my language, have thrown upon him. I really pity the weakness of the man. I know that he (Mr. C.) was not upon his trial. Mr. Hincks was the criminal; and he it was that courted enquiry. But he might as well charge one of you with corruption, as he might as well charge one of you with corruption, because he sold a bushel of wheat to a tory miller, or a tory merchant, because he (Mr. C.) had not a gilt watch, lily white, with long nails, that he should not be listened to. Mr. Hincks' audience was on a par with his arguments, both shrewd and witty; but the gold that glittered. He feared he was trespassing upon the patience of the meeting. (Cries of no, no, go on)

stitution, the act of
atesman that ever pre-
has been without your
assigned for this act of
of the "family com-
blood boil with indigna-
Africans in the West
in full possession of
the same rights and pri-
and New Brunswickers;
companions, to whose exer-
of this province, have,
every vestige of British li-
ty of their former mem-
ber, and fallen in with
sission. (No, no.)
to tell you that you
monstrous enactment?
-tories and reformers--
Assembly, by acclama-
I and would have done
ing that it was more
rnor than to guard your
dened your cause and
enslave not only you,
ly screamed "gentle-
reatest tory in the Pro-
[Mr. Caley's paper.]
way astonished at the
representative; indeed, I
reated by the last stab;
self from the merited
ngage, have fixed up
the man. He ought to
rial. Mr. Hincks was
enquiry. But as to the
prefer against him, he
s true, gentlemen, that
Sherwood," gave him
ublish in the Globe;
regretted that all the
is example. Why not
gan, Monro, Burr, Dunn,
forming a constellation
eir addresses as well as
t, why bring up such
arguments brought for-
Mr. Hincks tells you
s address! Silly man,
corruption for having
a tory merchant; or
n, lily white hands and
to. Mr. Hincks' elo-
ts, both shewed that all
was trespassing too long
of no, no, go on). Well

But he would now assert, and he desired the orator to deny it, that Mr. Hincks had told him "more than once," that the late Governor General was the greatest despot—the greatest tyrant that ever commanded in a British Province; and he told him too, that he ought to be hooted from the Province. You see, gentlemen, he does not deny it, because he dares not; and it must be apparent to you all, that sordid lucre, and not your interests, is his object...., g. in the case of the late session, he sent his friends, who, whilst they were attempting to wire from you three dollars a day for their attendance, compel the members of the council to attend for nothing.

The Court of Requests' Act of which Mr. Hincks boasts, he (Mr. C.) looked upon it as a second "Monster." Instead of bringing justice to every man's door as was the case heretofore, suitors, witnesses, and jurors would have to travel, in many instances in his district from ten to sixty miles, upon a disputed account of one shilling. The act was passed in order to enrich a few at the expense of the many; he did hope that the people would kill this second monster, by appointing judges from among themselves to settle all disputed accounts. In his part of the province, he could assure them, that many of the farmers had as much as they could do to pay the present taxes. They were a sober and industrious population, and he did hope that they would never have to stand with their arms folded looking at the Bailiff selling their property, or the property of the widows and orphans under the monstrous, and fraudulent, and oppressive acts of the late session. Let them send no man to the council but such as would oppose the operation of the acts; and if those selected should betray them, if they should like your representative—sell their interests for office, or the promise of it, he did hope they would be flayed upon their return.

But these obnoxious Acts had one feature that he was pleased with, namely, it was not an indirect tax; but an open undisguised system of oppression that would make every man, except a knave, a tax-gatherer, or a tax devourer cry aloud for their repeal. Was it not a gross injustice to assess lands not worth one shilling an acre as high as lands which sell at \$400 an acre? In his township (Toronto) if the school and council acts were fully carried out, the people would have to pay the ensuing year, £2,000 more than they now pay; yet Mr. Hincks regrets that the tax was not three pence an acre. How is this sum to be collected? will the people submit to the seizure and confiscation of their property? If they do not, the tax cannot be paid.

Mr. C. thanked the meeting for their attention and bid them adieu.

There was not a single resolution offered to the meeting in Mr. C's presence, and as Mr. H. joined in denouncing the acts as unjust and oppressive, he supposed that he would have prepared a resolution to that effect.

The District Council Bill was, if we believe Mr. Hincks, forced through the assembly by menaces, by bribery and by fraud; and the following apostates, parasites, and sycophants supported the odious and oppressive measure, namely, Attorney General Draper, Hopkins, Hincks, Crane, Boswell, Cameron, Gilchrist, Parke, Pewell, Small, Steele, Thorburn, and Dr. Smith.













at the request of the widow and orphans of their mastering 111 an acre, or four times

our times that sum by bribe he hoped to delude you, so that upon his







at that me
canted up

that meeting some of the evils now so ably des-
cribed and put into circulation, and
anted upon by Mr. Carey, were discussed : and

was not gold that glittered. He feared he was trespass-
upon the patience of the meeting. (Cries of no, no, go)

, and, and, and, and, the odious and oppressive and all
was trespassing too long! Draper, Hopkins, Hincks, Crane, Boswell, Cameron, Gilchrist,
of no, no, go on). Well! Parke, Pewell, Small, Steele, Thorburn, and Dr. Smith.





